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# 加華僑報

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Chinese Canadian Community News

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Editor-in-Chief: Yuen-Ju Tue


# 伊索比亞飢民九百萬
## 請各界踴躍捐助濟急
### 運輸問題救濟品不能如期送達

**中華會館與本報代收救災捐款**

（本報訊）加京中華會館和本報發起向飢餓的非洲災民募款。已於上期本報，希望各界人士和讀者踴躍捐輸，共襄義舉。捐款請送交加京中華會館代收。

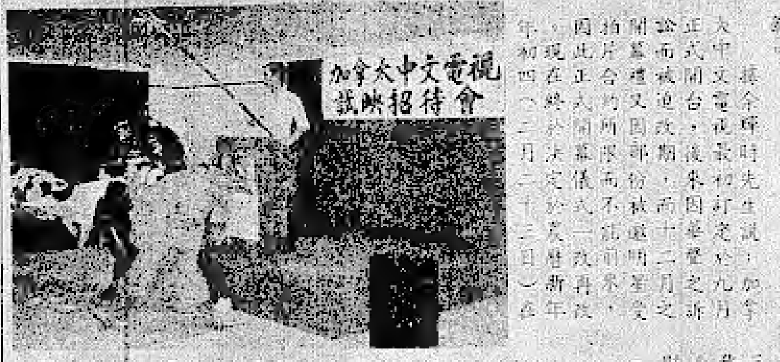
[illegible]

## 中文電視試影招待會

[illegible]

## 本報改版敬告讀者

[illegible]




## 本報擴大版面敬告廣告客戶

[illegible]

## 加稅削減赤字 梅隆尼不贊成

[illegible]

## 第三週經濟成長率較上半年倍增有餘

[illegible]

## 英國會通過香港協議
### 英擬訪問北京簽聯合聲明

[illegible]

## 加拿大國籍公民可保有雙重國籍

[illegible]

# 變化莫測的香港

（原作者GWYNNE DYER為加拿大駐倫敦評論家。本報節譯自加京十二月七日「公民報」。）

變化中的香港將停止轉用親英的公務員，香港上海滙豐銀行宣佈明年一月將取消港幣上所印的「殖民地」一字樣。

[illegible]

# 香港前途協議案 港人有保留接受

## 港民意審核處報告

[illegible]

## 香港政制將有變化

[illegible]

## 滙豐將發新鈔

[illegible]

## 胡耀邦夫人李昭訪香港

[illegible]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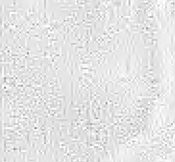
康樂活動　每主日下午二時至四時

# 雷根當選後的美國對華政策

雷根連任後，對外交的處理將會更為積極和放手去做；雷根是屬於保守派的，所以本質上他仍會走反共路線，堅決圍堵蘇聯不斷擴張的龐大武裝力量。因此，未來四年後的美國外交政策，將仍以抗蘇為大前提。

在大力抗俄的大前提下，美國將會繼續走「聯中共制蘇俄」的老路子，這恐怕是在所難免之事。但是，雷根總統與台灣有深厚的交情；同時，台灣的戰略地位，又符合了美國的戰略利益，台灣的生存，與美國國家利益不相違背。因此，即使美國仍然與中共接近，但對台灣不會構成太大的影響。

在東方，美國長期以來一直與中國保持深厚的友誼，希望借助中華民族的力量，去防止蘇俄人的伸展，這是美國百多年來對華的基本政策。

美國與中共建交，是一種現實上的考慮；因為蘇俄軍事力量的擴張，是有目共睹的事實，因此，必須要借助盟邦的力量去抗蘇。

中共在軍事方面雖然稍微落後，但在美國大力抗蘇的部署下，是可以爭取的一部分力量，因此，中共之所以能與美國加上關係，是因為它對美國有事實上的需要。

但是，中共是共黨國家，不符合美國長遠的國家利益，除非中共在「四個現代化」之下就走向政治民主、經濟自由，和社會開放的道路，否則美國亦不會對它有多大的信任。

為了要吸收西方的資金和科技，中國大陸必須作某種程度的開放，因此，大陸上的人民必然會把台灣的生活作比較；台灣之進步繁榮，迫使中共改革，要中共走向民主化的道路；台灣的存在，有助於美國促使中國大陸走向政治民主化的道路，特別是現在乃中共「四個現代化」的關鍵時刻。因此，台灣之存在，符合了美國長期的國家利益。

所以，對中國大陸而言，台灣所扮演的角色，實在是獨一無二的，因為台灣對中共成最大的壓力；美國唯有維持台灣的存在，才能最有效的對中共施加壓力，迫使它改革。

台灣的戰略地位，對美國亦是非常重要的，因台灣地處西太平洋邊緣，為東北亞要津，所有在東北亞水域航行的船隻，幾乎都要經過台灣海峽，始能南駛往印度洋。

若台灣落入一個不友好國家或是蘇聯的勢力範圍內，對美國便極為不利，因此，維持台灣的友好，對美國的長遠利益是有好處的。基於這些理由，雷根總統會重視台灣的存在，不過，這仍要視乎美國對中共的重視有多高。然而，雷根在第二任內會減低他對中共的[illegible]，因此，台灣仍會遭受到美國「聯中共制蘇俄」政策的影響，但不見得會有比現在更悲觀的發展。

# 馬克斯主義已過時 未能解決中國問題

## 北京人民日報首次評論

（北京訊）中共官方報章稱，「傳統的馬克斯主義已經過時，不能解決中國的問題。」該評論在人民日報的社論中發表。這是中共首次宣稱馬克斯、恩格斯與列寧的思想及主義「陳舊」。

該社論說：馬克斯在一百多年前已去世，他的思想，亦是超過一百年前的產物，他的某些思想是基於當時的情況而產生。時代已轉變了很多，他的思想有些未必一定適合時宜，現今世界有很多事物是馬克斯、恩格斯與列寧所未接觸過的，我們不能依賴馬列主義去解決我們時代的問題。

外國觀察家認為這篇社論又一次顯示北京政府正「緩慢地、有系統地」擺脫共產主義的基本原則。就在個月前，中共宣佈一系列的大規模經濟改革，改革包括建立自由企業，並引進自由市場競爭。

社論的字裡行間批評那些「不顧現狀，盲目依附馬克斯主義」的黨員。它說：「經濟就像一個汪洋大海有許多問題基本是沒有提及的。這些問題需要我們把着眼點放在現在，才可找到解決辦法。」

被公認是現代共產主義之父的馬克斯，認為資本主義壓迫勞動階級，而工人被迫把勞力賣給一小撮富人。這位哲學家深信有一天社會將會由工人統治，私營企業會消失，而社會貧富懸殊的現象亦不會再出現。

社論說：用馬克斯主義去看現今複雜的社會下定義，無異於阻礙歷史發展。作為馬克斯的繼承人，我們有義務發展並豐富馬克斯主義。

該篇社論反映中央領導人鄧小平的想法。鄧小平貫呼籲人民發展「有中國特色的社會主義」。

# 貝聿銘設計 法建玻璃金字塔

（巴黎航訊）法國總統米特蘭計劃在巴黎羅浮宮前面建造一座美侖美奐的玻璃金字塔。正在協助他負責此工程者包括美籍華裔建築師貝聿銘。未來香港中國銀行大廈也是貝聿銘設計的。

米特蘭將請貝聿銘設計玻璃金字塔，引起法國藝術家的爭論。但米特蘭已下定決心，不受批評左右。此項工程已開始，地盤已豎起圍[illegible]板，一九八七年可以建成。

[illegible]

貝聿銘說：[illegible]玻璃金字塔高六十呎，[illegible]透明，遊客白天可以從羅浮宮看到香榭麗舍大街和凱旋門。晚上，金字塔與四周的萬千燈火交相輝映。

# 電影金馬獎揭曉

## 李修賢、楊惠珊分封帝后

（本報綜合報導）第二十一屆電影金馬獎頒獎典禮，十一月十八日晚上在台北市國父紀念館隆重舉行，台港兩地電影工作者，在熱烈期待和歡樂的氣氛中，共同度過這個一年一度的電影盛會。

本屆金馬獎，以「玉卿嫂」一片獲獎最多，共得三項獎，「金大班的最後一夜」、「老莫的第二個春天」與「省港旗兵」則各獲兩項獎。所有獲獎個人或製片公司均頒發金馬獎座。頒獎的晚會由王冠雄及林煒共同主持。

十七項獎目中，依評審委員會所宣布的得獎名單如下：

最佳劇情片：「老莫的第二個春天」（高仕公司）

最佳劇情片男主角：李修賢（公僕）

最佳劇情片女主角：楊惠珊（小逃犯）

最佳劇情片導演：麥當雄（省港旗兵）

最佳劇情片男配角：[illegible]（頤園飄香）

最佳劇情片女配角：陳秋燕（油麻菜籽）

最佳劇情片童星：林鼎峯（玉卿嫂）

最佳劇情片服裝設計：王榕生（金大班的最後一夜）

最佳劇情片美術設計：陳景森、[illegible]（[illegible]女）

最佳劇情片原著音樂：張弘毅（玉卿嫂）

最佳劇情片電影插曲：陳志遠、慎芝（金大班的最後一夜）

最佳劇情片錄音：王榮芳（玉卿嫂）

最佳劇情片攝影：黃仲標（花城）

最佳劇情片剪輯：張耀宗（省港旗兵）

最佳劇情片原著劇本：吳念真（老莫的第二個春天）

最佳劇情片改編劇本：侯孝賢、廖輝英（油麻菜籽）

最佳紀錄片：四季如春的台北（中影公司）

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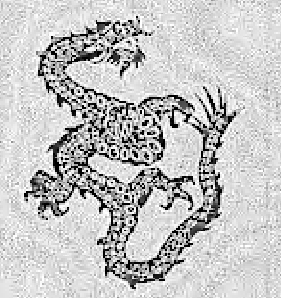

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國語團契：　每月聚會一次

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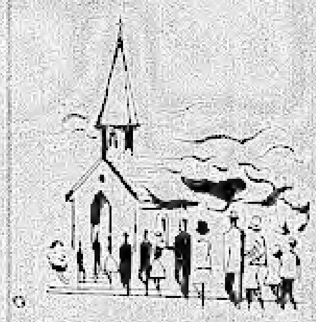

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# 如何發掘減稅門徑

[illegible]

# 中報八四年入息稅 老人如何填退休金

## 仔細填報免稅官誤估

（本報訊）[illegible]

# 大陸人偷渡香港 今年人數激增

## 萬人結集深圳待發

（香港訊）[illegible]

# 台灣成加拿大第六大供應國

（本市訊）[illegible]

# 越棉寮華人會 放映電影籌款

[illegible]


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# 兩疑兇在台落網 另一疑兇仍在逃

〔三藩市及台北訊〕涉嫌與江南（劉宜良）被殺案有關的兩名疑犯，已於台灣被捕，另一名疑犯則仍然在逃，較早時在加州被捕的一名華人俞大鈞因證據不足已獲釋。

台灣警方表示：涉嫌殺江南的主謀陳啟禮及吳敦，在「一清」行動中，分別在台北被捕。由於陳啟禮涉嫌是竹聯幫主，吳敦亦懷疑與該幫有關，目前仍被調查。一名警官說：若美國要求，他們將透過國際刑警引渡疑犯。但另一疑犯董桂森（一卅二歲）則仍在逃。

另一方面，美國聯邦調查局官員吉士透露：他們已申請通緝令，已拘捕三名疑犯，如果發出拘捕令的話，將引渡三人返美受審。

另一方面，地利城警員麥千菲說：警方有足夠理由相信俞大鈞與江南被射殺案有關，從目擊者提供的線索顯示，俞大鈞在案發時已由南加州前往此間，他所駕駛的汽車，亦曾在案發現場附近出現。

然而，紅木城刑事組助理區檢察官比爾·艾寶迪認為在目前證據仍不充份的情況下，不能以刑事罪名起訴俞大鈞。根據美國法例，疑犯只能拘留四十八小時，起訴官必須在這段時間內提出起訴，否則便要釋放疑犯。

據麥千菲表示，警方在江南被殺後一週，發現此案與台灣竹聯幫有關，而在俞大鈞被捕後，從華人社區提供的種種線索，歸納出俞大鈞為嫌犯之一。

編輯按：此案的動機為何，地利城刑事組長馮馬士說：目前仍在調查中，但表示此案經過週密計劃，未有證據顯示與台灣政府有政治瓜葛。

## 橫渡台灣海峽 法滑浪家失蹤

〔香港電〕法國駐港總領事館發言人說：法國政府已請求中國和台灣搜尋報失蹤的法國滑浪風帆冒險家羅納，他由福建出發駕風帆前往台灣後，迄無音訊。他曾說：風力風向正常情況下，只需五至七小時則可橫渡台灣海峽。他又說，經與北京及台北雙方已開始搜尋。當局接獲羅納失蹤的通知後，已在香港找尋他的下落，但迄今仍未有他的消息。法國官員說，目前已與中國的搜救中心聯繫。

一心想橫渡世界所有海峽的法國風浪板專家羅納，已渡過英倫海峽、直布羅陀海峽、宗谷海峽等十一個海峽，在十二月二十四日從中國大陸試圖橫渡台灣海峽。台灣北部沿海風浪在這時至七級之間，有些地方甚至七級，一般認為在六級風浪時，使用風浪板航行將不可能，這種海峽的風浪將影響風帆航行。

## 嵩山少林寺 籌建功夫館

中共「經濟日報」報導，中共觀光當局計劃在一千四百年歷史的河南少林寺旁邊，建造一所示範中國功夫的體育館。該報說：觀光當局也計劃把這座寺整修，以少林寺功夫為主題的電影，近年來在此地實地拍攝，這項計劃是建立一個重要新觀光點的一部份，把河南省的古蹟連在一起，以及洛陽少林寺、開封等。

## 台北國際棒球賽 中華隊六戰全勝

〔中華成棒隊十二月二十七日在台北舉行的中華杯國際棒球邀請賽中，以強勁的火力擊敗韓國隊二十七日以六比三大勝日本隊，並以六戰全勝的戰績獲得冠軍。光華隊和日本隊的戰績同為三勝三敗，但光華曾以七比五勝日本隊，所以光華獲第三名，日本第四。美國隊二勝四負第五名，荷蘭、巴拿馬分別第六和第七。

## 新聞寫作要點

——致投寄新聞稿的作者！

本報每期收到各社團和讀者熱心投寄新聞稿，內容詳實豐富，報導加京華人社會動態，新聞價值和可讀性頗高，充實本報篇幅，加強為各界及讀者服務。全人至為感荷。

新聞簡明，有若干來稿行文流暢，符合新聞體裁，本報即予刊登，也有少數稿件須原文刪改增補，或始刊出。

為使來稿符合標準，便利新聞寫作，編者不揣淺陋，特提出一些基本要點，供大家參考。

本者並非新聞，提供一點建議性意見，不無裨益。

現分行簡單的寫下：本報導新聞必須具備五個要素，即什麼時候？什麼地點？什麼人？發生何事？結果如何？（即五W）一缺一不可。

▲切記新聞學名言：「狗咬人不是新聞，人咬狗才是新聞」。如果新聞性不強，就要有趣味性，吸引讀者。

▲新聞要求「新」，是上乘佳作。

▲講古，陳年舊事，非必要勿寫為妙。

▲若寫一行文簡要，不要大堆無關要緊的話，寫得累累贅贅，結果全部刪去，紅筆一劃，實在可惜。

▲新聞的價值和評估，詳略以此衡量，新聞對社會重要性的大小，以成正比。

▲報導要客觀公正，不能以個人的關係親疏、大小來決定，私人的事，與大眾無關，還請擱筆。

▲新聞是動態的，實事求是，勿作感情用事，避免主觀之詞，以免論員。

▲就少寫新聞的時代背景，寫作時第一段要扼要，把最重要的內容寫出來，請讀者看了標題，就明白了。

▲入事切勿冗長，事後追述詳細解說，和不必要的話，請勿寫入。

二、請寫稿者，請稿寫清楚，勿潦草，以免編排錯誤。

請編輯就刊出的新聞，並托稿者向本報提出，請各位多加合作，發揚光大，全體同人在此一併致謝。

## 江南案主兇陳啟禮

### 美發拘捕令 將向台灣要求引渡

〔三藩市訊〕轟動一時的江南（劉宜良）命案，加州馬刀縣地方法院已發出拘捕兇案主犯陳啟禮的拘捕令。另兩嫌犯吳敦和董桂森的拘捕證據也近完備，不日亦將發出拘捕令。

縣當局的拘捕令僅是第一步，在獲得縣拘捕令以後，可請求聯邦政府發出拘捕令，可透過聯邦拘捕令，向台灣要求引渡。

利斯縣目前尚無去台灣的計劃，如一旦得到台灣可以引渡時，警方及調查局可能派員前往押解陳啟禮歸案。

兩名另一疑犯，利斯說，如情況，當局在調查中，一直是十分嚴肅的，但他指出，...

台灣當局要求引渡疑犯，該縣警局刑事組長利斯說，為這一過程可能需數月時間。地利城並未與台灣有引渡條約，而在美國犯罪，法律程序上有些問題不清楚，將此案的疑犯解來美國受審，希望台灣當局也給予合作。

十分清楚拘捕令是地檢官認為十分有必要的，警方及檢察官的工作，但檢察官認為程序問題，司法程序上（又訊）江南夫人崔蓉芝控告陳啟禮等人，要求賠償五千萬美元，另外三個人，包括工資損失、和其他損失。

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# 海峽兩岸留學生的歧異

卜大中

[illegible]



## 中文電腦技術大突破
# 第四代雙語言系統開發完成

投資新台幣一億多元開發費用，由一百多位工程師歷經一年半研究完成，台灣宏基公司開發完成第四代中文雙語言系統電腦[illegible]

雙語言系統電腦設計，可以使用兩種不同的圖形文字[illegible]

## 穩雪櫃廠定貨 達五〇六萬台 與供銷量差卅倍

廣州舉行的電冰箱定貨會，出了一個新聞。供貨單位廣州電冰箱工業公司，可供數量，只有十六萬台。而要貨的竟達五百零六萬台，供與求之間相差卅倍。

據定貨會的工作人員說：各地都有人來，其中包括全國十大百貨商店、各地商業、供銷、信託、貿易、工商業、個體戶和農民，報告台兩次被人擠倒。南海縣一位農民一次要貨六十五台。廣州冰箱廠是目前全國產量最大，產量約佔全國三分之一。但是五百零六萬台電冰箱，總值卅九億三千多萬元，如以該廠目前的年生產能力，也得生產卅六年。

## 甘肅發現古「文字」 比甲骨文還早千年

在甘肅省秦安縣大地灣新石器時代遺跡出土物中，發現比甲骨文更早近千年的「文字」。

這些「文字」，是以直線和曲線等紀錄記號所組成，但明顯地與圖畫或陶案不同，有可能是中國文字的[illegible]最古老的「意思紀錄與傳達符號」。[illegible]

## 遠古猿人化石 在遼寧金牛山出土

▲北京大學考古系師生[illegible]

## 開灤煤礦災變 大水損失嚴重

中國大陸開灤煤礦於五個月前發生了嚴重災變，中共當局至今才公布災變情況。

據新華社一報導：五個月前在開灤范各莊礦發生了一場世界罕見的井下透水[illegible]

## 中美在磋商 美艦訪大陸

[illegible]

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## 中國大陸擬購 法意合製客機

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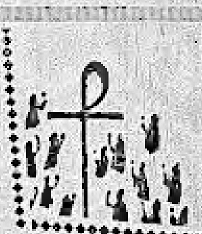
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「那裏有兩個或三個人因我的名字聚在一起，我就在他們中間。」瑪[illegible]十八章二十
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# 海峽兩岸留學生的歧異

卜大中

一般來說，中共派出來的或大陸上自費出來留學的學生按年齡可分成三類：四九年前後受大學教育的、文革時受大學教育的和文革後受大學教育的。第一類老學生，年齡約在四十五至五十五歲之間；第二類中年學生，約在三十五至四十五之間，第三類青年學生，二十多歲，大學剛畢業。

就一般觀察而言，第一類學生多半老成持重，謹言慎行，待人謙虛有禮，中國味道十足並且有一定程度的理性。第二類學生受文革影響重，學科基礎較差，挫折感較重，自卑感較濃，對中國問題看法幼稚而大缺理性。第三類學生年輕富活力，適應較好也活潑得多，喜穿西式的衣著，言談也較開朗天真。

這三種大陸留學生的不同性格適足反應了不同時代中共的政治氣候。雖然有這些差異，然而他們類似之處仍然很多。

大陸留學生不論什麼年紀，普遍表現得較沉默內向，[illegible]在教室或與外國人在一塊兒時，文化震盪的情形較台灣留學生為烈，對中國問題的了解與認識不夠深刻，對中國大陸以外的社會抱著欲拒還迎（AMBIVALENCE）的矛盾心態，安全感不高，因而經常成為落後的[illegible]。此外，大國的自大與落後的自卑交相出現且互為消長。如果客觀的分析台灣與大陸留學生，可以發現一些有趣的差異。

▲台灣學生較勇敢自信

台灣來的留學生很容易且自主性地分為若干不同的黨、團體，例如右派、左派、台獨、中間、第三勢力等等；而大陸留學生很少有這樣的分化現象。這顯示出台灣學生自我判斷、自我信心以及自主行為較大陸學生為強。

其次，台灣學生追求個人成就與興趣者佔絕大多數，因此轉系轉學的比例相當高。但是大陸學生比較強調體系，包括中共政府、社會及經濟制度[illegible]的需要而不太明顯地追求個人的目標，因此轉系等現象較少。這當然也顯示出台灣學生英語能力和適應力較大陸學生強得多，因而在選擇個人目標時較為勇敢和自信。

適應力的不同與文化背景息息相關。台灣的各種體系與價值系統與西方大體相同，適應起來容易得多。而大陸則在許多方面大異於西方，因而適應困難。

台灣學生圈的次文化與大陸學生圈的次文化也有所不同。前者的語言、[illegible]和行為模式較實際而具彈性，後者較脫離現實而且較僵硬。例如交異性朋友，與洋人相處、應付考試及論文等雙方有著顯著的差異。台灣留學生學成後回不回國的考慮自由度較大，也幾乎完全由個人決定。大陸留學生則考慮甚多，[illegible]度較大，影響的因素也多得多。

當然，最明顯的不同還在對中國統一問題看法上的差距。大陸學生傾向於歷史定律主義，不很顧到現實；台灣留學生則持現實主義態度，呼籲採取理性的途徑，認知上較為科學，對統一的先驗性（MYTH）則抱懷疑的看法。

▲目的和工具的概念歧異

如果再深一層看這些不同，可以發現雙方認知的差距可以體現在三個概念上：

一、民族主義（或愛國主義）的吊詭性（PARADOX）。大陸留學生常以「民族大義」責備台灣或台灣留學生，但通常他們所引述的民族主義是原始而單純的訴諸血緣和相同的歷史背景。而台灣留學生則傾向用較複雜和多元性的角度解釋民族主義，例如不單是有核彈衛星，更應有民主、法治、人權和相當程度的經濟生活，才能使民族真正的光榮等等。

二、個人主義和集體主義，這也涉及資本主義與社會主義的意識型態之爭。雙方秉持不同的信仰與價值系統，公開或私下抨擊對方的信念以及行為。

三、發展概念上的差異。對經濟及社會發展，大陸學生較相信個人是發展的工具，而台灣學生傾向認為個人是目的。矛盾的是，馬克思理論中的整體是去除異化而強調人的完整性。資本主義較以經濟成長和利潤為目的。但表現在兩岸留學生對發展倫理的看法上卻又似正好相反，這可能使個人主義在台灣文化環境中遠較大陸為濃之故。

▲不同文化產生不同人格

這種認知差距的現象也預示了我們將來中國統一途徑和方式上的困難。造成這些差異的原因依筆者看是不同的政治文化形成不同的政治人格，最後表現在行為和認知層面，自然就有格格不入之感。

一個以集體主義為政治文化的社會，其人民自然與以個人主義為主流的社會所「政治社會化」出來的人在信仰與價值系統上不同。前者人民較具權威人格，後者較具民主人格。二者對問題的看法[illegible]

[illegible]

## 中國大陸留學生 六年三萬三千人

「北京訊」據「人民日報」報導：自一九七八年到一九八四年六月底，中國大陸累計派出留學人員三萬三千多名，[illegible]

[illegible]

## 中國大陸存在黑市外幣交易

[illegible]通過統一[illegible]際和民間友好團體交流方式運來的。

中共國務委員張勁夫說：在中國大陸有外國遊客的地區，特別是廣東地區，存在黑市買賣外幣現象。這是不可避免的，因為國內居民[illegible]

[illegible]


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美東華人學術聯誼會年會後記

# 一個華裔記者觀察中國大陸

我是一個華裔的新聞記者，受邀請在中國大陸訪問停留約一個月，訪問的地方包括了北京、杭州……

[illegible]

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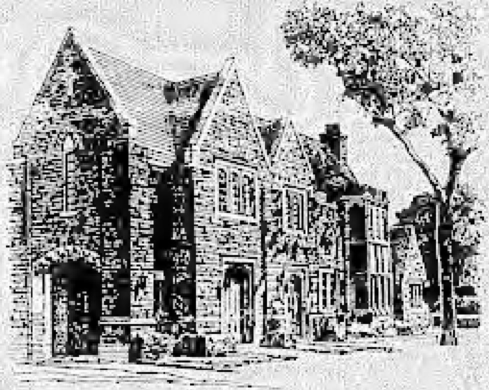

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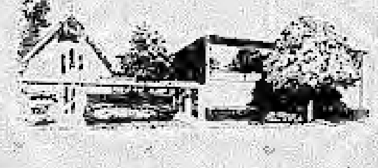

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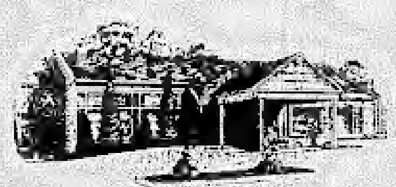

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# 美東華人學術聯誼會年會後記

[illegible]

## 兼論台灣兩岸經濟的比較

戚村

[illegible]

## 中華盃圍棋賽追記

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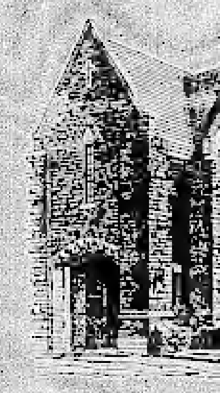
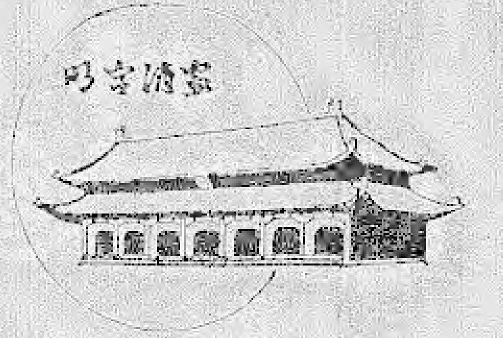


西區　東區

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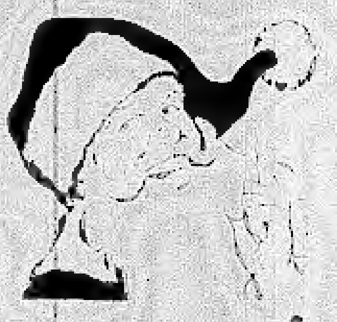

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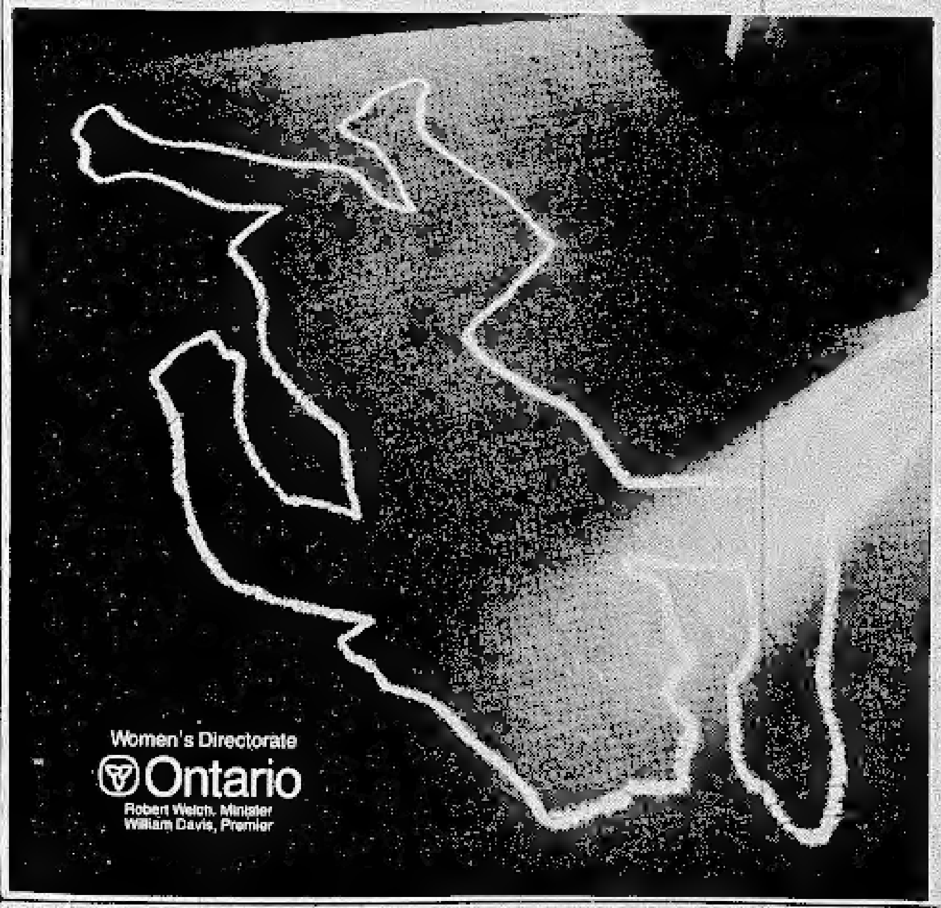


## 請勿虐待妻子

你可能聽到有些事而很少談論過，但這是一個殘忍的事實，每一年，十個婦女中有一個被丈夫虐待，言語上之誹謗或為毆打成傷，甚至喪失知覺以至入院或死亡。事實上，毆打妻子佔全加拿大殺傷案的五分之一。

很明顯地，任何一種身體的傷害是犯法的，對妻子粗暴尤其令人髮指，在這些家庭成長的孩子，會潛意識地接受虐待，或變為虐待他人。

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[illegible]


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[illegible]

# 女博士的自白

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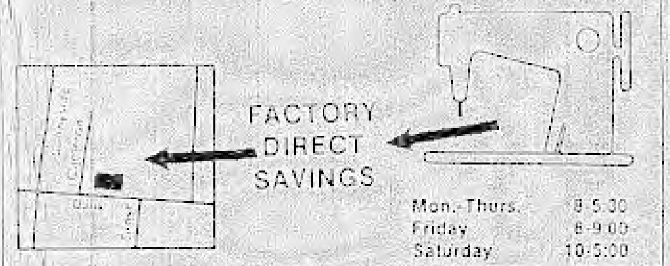


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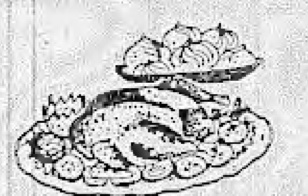

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## 口唇乾裂怎麼辦

冬季寒風吹雨，天氣乾燥時，有很多人都會口唇特別乾燥，有時，會裂縫，不但很痛，有時尚會出血。如果只是天寒乾燥而破裂，這到可以自己治療，如果是因為有內臟的疾病，血液和淋巴液的循環不良，口唇便會乾燥，那就要去看醫生才成。

天氣乾燥時，女性在化妝時，一定要把唇膏也洗乾淨，也不要入睡時不洗淨唇膏。保護唇部是要在臨睡前擦少許冷霜和橄欖油。除了有病外，口唇乾燥的人也可能是因為所用的唇膏品質不好。有人很喜歡用舌頭舐口唇，就會乾裂。更有人張着口部睡覺，口部缺之脂肪，口唇也會乾燥，所以要擦潤膏，以橄欖油最好，並且輕輕按摩。

## 革命志士詩文

馬明光

(一)陸皓東史筆

國父所領導的第一次革命起義，在廣州發難，不幸失敗。陸皓東同志先已逃脫，後因黨員名冊尚在覺門底機關，他要冒險回去收藏。他把一黨員名冊最重要，倘被搜去，清吏按着名冊株連，要有多數同志，我個人冒生命危險，去保全抵這機已，被清兵密捕，他知道後已毀……

在清吏審訊時，他寫的供詞，……今日事敗，……非非閩……吾……有……一公……地！……死而……

(二)黃克強詩詞

黃興（克強），為辛亥革命的三二九廣州起義領導者，文武兼備，他自己雖少以詩人自居，但他寫的詩詞，知者已盡人皆知。

×　　×　　×

劍通……馬……漢……陽……

## 阿斯匹靈與聽覺

一種良藥，阿斯匹靈已經成為世界公認的家庭良藥，但最近醫生及醫藥界研究發現，吃阿斯匹靈的人，有很大的影響，可能到一秒的音會……損害聽覺，令聽覺受損，如果每天吃四片阿斯匹靈，……

## 妙聯

(一)某君與新婚夫人，係經戀愛結合，洞房花燭，新娘問新郎道：「新郎君，解帶寬衣，請問目的？」新郎知是難己，略一思索，回答道：「請娘子，上床就寢，自有問題！」

(二)民初，某時髦小政客，每語滿口「中心點」「壓力」「舞台」「方針」等新名詞。後來日逢其新婚，有客賀聯云：「壓力橫施，直達中心點；方針達到，大舞台」……

(三)又某君新婚，友以新名詞贈一聯……

(四)又某君以新名詞入新婚聯云……

(五)某君新婚……

## 加京中華會館代表參加安省保守党党領競選會

（本報訊）安省保守黨本年十一月廿九日在加京會議中心舉辦黨領競選辯論會，邀請會人士有數百人之衆；加京中華會館主席余輝時先生、第二副主席林安邦先生及秘書林本固先生亦被邀參加。

參加競選黨領有四位（按先後發言為次序）：譚仁芳先生（DENNIS TIMBRELL）、米拉先生（FRANK MILLER）、葛士文先生（LARRY GROSSMAN）、麥茂時先生（ROY McMURTRY）。四人皆為現安省保守黨政府部長。

各競選人採取柔和態度，而避免強烈爭辯。宗旨在於使各保守黨員了解各競選者之政見，而定選擇。

此次中華會館被邀請參加，是表現加國各黨派已認同各小民族參與加國各級層政治之重要性。

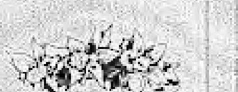
## 李修賢楊惠珊分封金馬獎帝后

# 恭祝聖誕

中華會館
加京中華文化協會
中國國民黨柯京分部
譚氏宗親會
余風采堂
華僑食品公司
新樂樓酒樓
翠華樓酒家
新安雜貨
加華僑報

余輝時夫婦
司徒滄夫婦
陳炳良夫婦
梁壽光夫婦
程頌浩夫婦
李偉文夫婦
伍明哲夫婦
黃棠濯夫婦
譚毓民夫婦
譚超然夫婦
何連長夫婦
林善廷夫婦
甄呵俊夫婦
黎錫培夫婦
譚澤昂夫婦
駱錦泉夫婦
林安邦
周在識
李希勳
江永樂

# 並賀新禧



全　敬　賀

# Chinese Community Association Hosts Candidates Meeting

— by Lynn Quon

Ottawa, November 26, 1984 — The Chinese Community Association of Ottawa, this evening hosted a meeting of candidates running in the December 13 provincial by-election in Ottawa Centre.

The tone was low-key. There were no major disagreements among the candidates. New Democrat candidate Evelyn Gigantes, Liberal candidate Lowell Green and Progressive Conservative candidate Graham Bird were invited to speak before the nearly 100 people gathered in the Chinese Community Hall at 80 Florence Street.

Green Party Candidate Greg Vezina and Independent candidate John Turmel also turned up. True to the democratic tradition of this society, they were also invited by the meeting moderator, Mr. Andrew Lam, to join the other three candidates at the stage.

The meeting, according to the President of the Chinese Community Association Mr. Jason Yee, was the first of its kind to be held at the Community Hall. It is hoped to be one of the many more such events to be sponsored by the Association.

Each of the candidates present made an introductory speech.

Mr. Bird focused on the promotion of small businesses and the achievements of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism.

Mr. Green praised the achievements of the Chinese Community Association.

"I have learned that this is the oldest Chinese association in Ottawa," he said, "and the only association to speak as a group for the Chinese community. It played a major role in sponsoring the Indo-Chinese refugees. It had one great success story with the history of this building."

He then pointed out that the federal Conservatives were planning to cut back on the number of immigrants allowed to enter Canada.

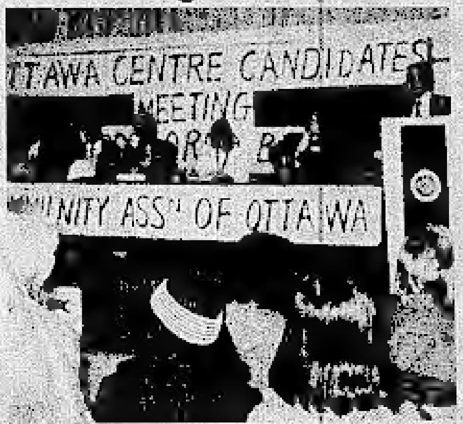
Ms. Gigantes focused on the shortage of housing for low income families and on the decline in the quality of education in Ontario.

Mr. Turmel pushed his idea of the abolition of interest rates and issuing tax credit notes in payment for work done.

Mr. Vezina outlined the platform of the Green Party: peace, preservation of the environment, participatory democracy and the conserver society.

The different positions of the candidates on certain issues did not become apparent until late in the meeting, during the question period.

When one member of the audience asked if the universality of family allowances and of pensions should be continued, Mr. Bird said to applause, "Certain sectors of society do not need this aid. The funds should go to those who need it, not to the millionaires."




Mr. Green disagreed, "Universality should be sacred. Otherwise, you would penalize those who have worked hard, who have been frugal and who have saved money. Without universality, there would have to be a means test. A government inspector would have to find out how much money you have. Imagine how much the bureaucracy for this would cost!"

Members of the audience clapped after each of the three main candidates spoke on the proposal of putting quotas on the number of people who are members of racial minorities hired by companies that deal with the government.

Mr. Bird said, "Sex, color and creed should not be important beside the ability to do a job and the keenness of a person."

Ms. Gigantes replied that this was an unsatisfactory answer. "It is not good enough to say that some of my best friends are women," she said, "or that some of my best friends are members of a racial minority. The time has come to set certain standards."

Mr. Green disagreed with her on NDP policy.

"The Liberal policy is to enforce affirmative action in those companies with more than 250 employees. The NDP would have compliance by those companies with 20 or more employees. These are small businesses, who would find it impossible to follow this policy."

Other questions raised by members of the audience included more support of home care for the elderly, censorship and pornography, help for small business, and the declining quality of education.

# "Orientation" Celebrates its Second Anniversary

Orientation, Canada's one and only English language radio program produced by, but not exclusively for Chinese Canadians, celebrated its second anniversary in December.

In its first twenty-four months on the airwaves of CHEZ-FM 106, this locally-produced weekly fifteen minute pre-taped show has presented a wide variety of commentaries, documentaries, satirical sketches, news items, tributes, poems, interviews and music from a unique perspective, that of the **Chinese Canadian.**

Orientation has explored Chinese Canadian history and culture. It has dealt with the cultural gap between traditional Chinese Canadian parents and their "westernized" children, discrimination in the workplace and media stereotyping. It has covered the "Head Tax" issue and the efforts of Chinese Canadians to seek appropriate remedial action from the Federal Government. It has also presented items on traditional Chinese medicine, a typology of Chinese Canadians, the Federal 'Equality Now' report, the NFB movie 'Golden Mountain' and the medicinal value of garlic.

On the artistic side, Orientation has aired songs by Asian musicians such as Ottawa's own Roger Rainbow and New York's Charlie Chin, and poems by Paul Yee, Jim Wong-Chu and Sean Gunn from the very active Asian-Canadian artistic community in Vancouver. Orientation has reviewed the books, 'From China to Canada', 'Gold Mountain' and 'Teach Me to Fly Skyfighter' as well as the plays 'Yellow Fever' and 'FOB'. In short, Orientation has been attempting to share the 'Chinese Canadian experience' with its radio audience.

Presenting radio with a community impact is a major emphasis at Orientation — but not the only one. In recognition of the fact that few Chinese Canadians have entered creative radio, Orientation is an encouragement to explore media in general and radio in particular. Orientation therefore welcomes views, comments, volunteers, and scripts. In fact, literary works by and about Chinese Canadians are not only encouraged, but **needed.** If you are excited by the idea of working as a volunteer on this radio program you may phone CHEZ-FM at 563-1501 during the day or 226-5798 during the evening.

ORIENTATION
CHEZ-FM 106
SUNDAYS 8:45 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.

# CCAO invites nominations for volunteer service awards

The Chinese Community Association of Ottawa invites community members to nominate deserving volunteers to be recommended for the Ontario Volunteer Service Awards. Award pins will be presented by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture to people who have volunteered to serve their community in various capacities for 5, 10, or 15 years. Special presentation ceremonies will be held across the province for volunteers receiving the commemorative pins early in the new year.

If you would like some community service volunteer to receive the award, please call either David Lok at 232-8403, or Andrew Lam at 225-3066 no later than the 29th of December, 1984. The CCAO Board of Directors will review the submissions for six nominations to be forwarded to Queen's Park.

# *VLCC ASSO of Ottawa to hold charity film show*

The Vietnamese Cambodian Laotian Chinese Association of Ottawa will be holding a Charity Film Show at the National Library of Canada on Tuesday, January 22, 1985, at 7:00 p.m.

The Show is in aid of the Indochinese refugees still remaining in a Thai refugee camp. This is part of a world-wide effort to get the refugees out of the camp. VLCC Association of Ottawa hopes to raise money through various efforts, so as to sponsor as many refugees as it can to come to Canada.

Two films will be shown. The feature film entitles The Jade Goddess, a popular Chinese classic. The other film is a documentary about life in a refugee camp.

A $2.00 admission will be charged to each attendee. All proceeds will go towards the aiding of the refugees.

Premier William G. Davis

The Premier of Ontario

Ontario

On behalf of the people and the Government of Ontario, it is a pleasure to extend to all your readers warm wishes for a happy Holiday Season.

Christmas is a time for family and friends to gather and share the joys and traditions of the season. It is also a time of kinship among the wider family of peoples and faiths honouring the Christmas spirit of peace and goodwill.

If this spirit would endure and take root in the hearts and minds of all mankind, we would forge the bonds of brotherhood that are the foundation of a lasting global peace.

As we celebrate during this special season, it is my hope that we will remember to give thanks for our blessings and to resolve that Canada will remain a land of compassion, justice, tolerance and opportunity for all.

To each of you, I express my gratitude for your quality of citizenship that has strengthened and enriched our province as well as my very best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a New Year of happiness and prosperity.

William G. Davis

# Gigantes won Ottawa Centre Seat

Ottawa, December 14, 1984 — In strong showing of strength, the New Democrat Party candidate Ms. Evelyn Gigantes won the Ottawa Centre seat in the Ontario Provincial by-election yesterday by a large margin to the runner-up, the Progressive Conservative candidate Mr. Graham Bird. Widely expected to be a tight race between Ms. Gigantes and Mr. Bird, the outcome of the election was somewhat unexpected. The result of the by-election shows that Ms. Gigantes obtained 7,485, Mr. Bird 5,607, and the Liberal candidate Mr. Lowell Green 4,839 votes.

At the present, Ottawa Centre, where 'Chinatown' is also located, is represented both federally and provincially by New Democrats. Mr. Michael Cassidy is the Member of Parliament, and Ms. Evelyn Gigantes the Member of Provincial Parliament.

On another front, Liberal candidate Mr. Bernard Grandmaitre walked away with the Ottawa East Riding with a strong 7,677 votes. This compares to 1,894 votes for the PC candidate Mr. Richard Boudreau.

MPP Evelyn Gigantes

# Characteristics of overseas Chinese Communities

**– Special Lecture and Film Presentation**

The Society for a Better Understanding of China, in co-operation with the Department of Sociology, History and Continuing Education of the University of Ottawa and the Chinese Canadian National Council (Ottawa Chapter), will be presenting a special public lecture on the Characteristics of Overseas Chinese Communities on Friday, January 11, 1985. It will be held in Lounge 140 of Simard Hall, 160 Waller Street, parking lot "L".

The special lecturer will be Dr. Ban-Seng Hoe, Head of the Asian Programme at the National Museum of Man. Dr. Hoe was educated in Southeast Asia, Canada and the United States, and has published extensively on history, sociology, anthropology and folk culture related Chinese culture and society. He was the founding president of the Folklore Studies Association of Canada, and a founder and former treasurer of the Applied Anthropology Society of Canada. His talk will be followed by a film "The Third China". This film takes a look at the economic, political and cultural life of 20 million Southeast Asian Chinese. There will be a question period in both official languages after the film. All are welcome to attend the lecture and film.


加京華人聯合教會
OTTAWA CHINESE UNITED CHURCH

教　堂：600 BANK ST.　辦事處：600 BANK ST.

牧　師：袁國棟
牧師同工：周文烁
恭請你和你一家參加聚會，一同學習神的道理。

電話 594-4571 594-4572 594-4573

主日聚會
（我們有嬰兒室、幼兒室設備）
主日學（孩童至成人）上午九時半
主日崇拜（英、粵語）上午十一時

當信主耶穌，你和你一家都必得救
（使徒行傳16：31）

其他週會：
星期三：下午七時半祈禱會
婦女聚會每月第三星期六下午一時半
迦勒團契（四十五歲以上），每月第二星期六下午一時半

其他例會：
星期五：下午七時半
但以理團契（十九～廿五歲）
青少年團契（十二～十八歲）
成年團契（廿五～四十五歲）
每月第二星期六下午七時半

歡迎男女老幼
參加我們上列的聚會

# Multiculturalism

— Abstract of an Address by the Honourable Jack Murta, Minister of State — Multiculturalism at the Fund-raising Banquet hosted by the Federation of Chinese Canadian Professionals in Toronto, on November 17, 1984

"The Chinese Canadian community constitutes an important and sizeable ethnocultural community in this country. It is also one of the oldest ethnocultural groups in Canada.

The Chinese contribution to Canada's early development as a nation is well known to historians. The Canadian Pacific Railway could not have been constructed without the efforts of Chinese workers. All of you have helped in the evolution and development of this country. Yet these contributions are only of late being recognized. It is essential that greater focus be placed on this fact.

The Government believes that multiculturalism is part of what it means to be a Canadian.

We believe that the goals of multiculturalism are firmly rooted in the history of our country, which evolved from the native people, the French, the British and the immigrants from all parts of the world, all of whom have contributed to the development of our country.

We firmly believe that multiculturalism means that no Canadian will be relegated to the status of a second class citizens, and that the goals of multiculturalism are the achievement of equality, justice and freedom for every citizen irrespective of race, colour or creed.

We intend to pursue the following initiatives:

— Convene a Federal-Provincial conference to achieve a national understanding and agreement for the implementation of its multicultural policy. This conference will facilitate a closer working relationship between the federal and provincial jurisdictions in matters pertaining to multiculturalism;
— Give appropriate consideration to the implementation of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Task Force on Visible Minorities;
— Acknowledge the moral necessity for redress of past injustices to ethnocultural communities such as the internment of Canadians of Japanese ancestry during the last war;
— Effectively provide for an internal advocacy role to sensitize all government departments to multicultural concerns;
— Appoint competent and qualified men and women who reflect our diversity to positions on government boards, agencies, crown corporations and the senior public services;
— Ensure equal access for all citizens to all government services and programs;
— Ensure that all individuals and groups, irrespective of their ethnocultural backgrounds are portrayed fairly and as equal members of Canadian society;
— Ensure fair representation and depiction of minorities in all government advertising;
— Consider the amendments to the Criminal Code to strengthen enforceable provisions concerning hate propaganda and public incitement of racial hatred;
— Undertake to help Canadians understand their roots through heritage language training and cultural retention studies in the belief that fluency in heritage languages is a tremendous asset both to the individual and to the country.

We believe that multiculturalism means that each citizen is Canada, its people, its culture. I repeat multiculturalism is part of what it means to be a Canadian."

## More than $1 million awarded for Newcomers Orientation/Language classes

Toronto, December 3, 1984 — Ninety-seven non-profit community organizations across the province will be offering Newcomer Orientation/Language Classes from September '84 through to Spring/Summer '85 thanks to NLOC grants awarded totalling $1,076,500, announced the Honourable Susan Fish, Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

Grants awarded to local groups support pre-school instruction, co-ordination and operating costs for some 300 community-based programs. Co-sponsored by the boards of education and community colleges, the programs use 1,000 volunteers to assist teachers in reaching out to hard-to-reach newcomers including immigrant women. Programs include preschool and adult classes in English and French as a second language training, literacy, English-in-the-workplace, orientation and citizenship instructions. Statistics to date estimate that seventy per cent of participants in the adult classes are women. Attendance is encouraged by providing pre-school "head-start" programs during the same time periods.

"Taking on a new language and culture demands courage and perseverance" Ms. Fish said. "The services offered by local groups to newcomers provide vital support in facing this challenge. I am delighted that my Ministry can assist these people in such a concrete manner to make Ontario their new home."

## Ontario's ethnic populations are changing!

Toronto, December 4, 1984 — Ontario's population mix has changed dramatically in the last 10 years according to a new publication released by Susan Fish, Minister of Citizenship and Culture.

**Population Data: Maps and Demographic Statistics for Selected Mother Tongue Groups, Ontario 1981**, which contains ministry research based on the 1981 census data shows that over 2 million of Ontario's 8.5 million population are immigrants.

"This on-going data-collection program of my Ministry provides a wealth of information that will ensure programs and policies are kept current with the dynamic changes we have witnessed in our province during the 1971-1981 decade." Ms. Fish stated. "Designed to help other ministries and government agencies, it will also be useful to post-secondary institutions, community organizations and agencies, and the private sector."

Some of the groups in Ontario that have experienced extensive changes include the Indo-Pakistani which has grown from 12,110 to 48,510 during the years 1971-1981; for Chinese, the figure has tripled from 31,475 to 89,355; and the number of residents whose mother-tongue is Portuguese has grown to 114,275 from 57,345 in the same time frame. For the first time statistics have been compiled on Ontarians whose mother tongue is Philippino, Korean and Indo-Chinese.

The document provides figures on Ontario's mother tongue groups according to age, sex, marital status, educational levels, labour force participation, types of work, place of birth, as well as family structure and number of children.

Copies are on sale to the public for $17.50 through:

The Ontario Government Bookstore
880 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
(416) 965-6015

"Over 2 million residents of Ontario are immigrants," the Minister continued.

### OCCYC Christmas Party

By Tony Fan

The Ottawa Chinese Community Youth Club is cordially inviting everyone to its first Christmas Party. There will be a full course dinner followed by a dance at the Talk of the Town. In addition to the dinner and dance, many door prizes and game prizes will be given out.

Dinner/dance tickets are available at Key Heung Bakery at 637 Somerset St. W. For more information call Tony (523-2955), Vitus (729-5927) or Ricky (733-7205).

The OCCYC has been in its infancy, being active since June of 1984. Since then, many members have joined the club, but many more are still needed in order for the youth club to be more successful.

Participation in our activities by all others will be most welcome.

Examples of activities held by the Youth Club in the past are: picnics, strawberry picking, table tennis tournament, various dances, boat cruise party, and a book sale.

## Ottawa Chinese Canadian New Year Festival Welcomes Exhibitors

Twenty-two Ottawa area Chinese Canadian organizations have joined forces in planning for an expanded Chinese New Year celebration on Saturday, March 2, 1985. The event in the Ottawa Civic Centre is to have an exhibit in the afternoon of Chinese art, culture, organizations and merchandise. This is to be followed by a variety show in the evening, and concluded by a dancing party.

The exhibit is open to any merchants, organizations and artists who are interested in exhibiting or selling their merchandise or artifacts. A maximum of 40 spaces will be made available to the exhibitors.

According to the organizers, the response so far has been good. Only through words of mouth, fifteen spaces have already been committed to potential exhibitors.

The organizers pointed out that this is a good opportunity for a merchant, organization or artist to be exposed to a large number of visitors to the Festival. There will be a small fee of $40 charged for each space. Anyone interested in taking out a space can call for more details from either Tony Fan (523-2955) or David Lok (232-8403).

*Season's Greetings from*

The Honourable Jack B. Murta
Minister of State for Multiculturalism

It gives me great pleasure to wish you a most happy and memorable holiday season.

This is a special time of year when families gather together and we renew old friendships. It provides an opportunity for us to give thanks for our many blessings and also to share with those who are less fortunate.

I would like to express my appreciation to the many individuals who have been kind enough to honour me with the benefit of their experience, advice and support as we work together to achieve true equality in Canada.

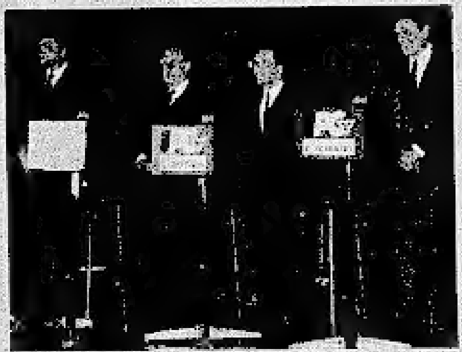
May this festive season be a time of peace, joy and happiness for all Canadians.

Yours sincerely,
Jack B. Murta

## Chinese Community Association of Ottawa represented at Ontario Leadership debate

At the November 29 debate of the Ontario Progressive Conservative Leadership candidates at the Capital Congress Centre, three members of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Community Association of Ottawa were among the several hundred strong who attended the meeting. They were Mr. Jason Yee, the President, Mr. David Lam, the 2nd Vice-President, and Mr. Andrew Lam, the Secretary.

The candidates for the PC leadership are, in the order of their opening address: Mr. Dennis Timbrell, Frank Miller, Larry Crossman and Roy McMurtry. They are all members of the present Ontario Cabinet.



Leadership contenders, from left to right: Dennis Timbrell, Frank Miller, Larry Crossman, Roy McMurtry.

From left to right: Jason Yee, Andrew Lam, David Lam.

The debate could hardly be called that. It was low key, jovial and devoid of mutual attacks common in such debates. Instead the candidates concentrated more on showing how each is different from the others. Although there was no clear 'winner', the debate did afford an opportunity for party faithfuls and Ontarions in general to compare the four potential leaders side by side.

By inviting the Chinese community representatives to attend such a function clearly demonstrates the increasing recognition by the politicians of the importance of ethno-cultural minorities as a meaningful part of the political mainstream.

## Multiculturalism minister presents "Neighborhoods" TV series to Toronto

Toronto, November 30, 1984 — The Honourable Jack B. Murta, Minister of State for Multiculturalism, today presented Toronto Mayor Arthur Eggleton with the CBC television series "Neighborhoods" as a gift to the city on the occasion of its 150th anniversary celebrations.

The Minister made the presentation at a reception attended by representatives of the CBC and the city's many different multicultural communities.

Through a major contribution — $75,000 — Multiculturalism Canada became, in effect, co-producer of the widely-acclaimed series.

"I want all Canadians to see, in an entertaining way, that Toronto is such an exciting place to live because it has welcomed men and women of almost every cultural heritage on Earth" the Minister said. "Multiculturalism is a way of life in Toronto and all Torontonians are richer for it."

The CBC assigned different directors and hosts to each of the series' 13 instalments: broadcaster Peter Gzowski, for example, for the program on The Islands and Harborfront; columnist and former Mayor John Sewell, for his beloved Beaches neighborhood; and — who else? — Al Waxman, presiding in the episode devoted to Kensington.

"Toronto's distinctive neighborhoods play a significant role in its reputation as a stimulating city and the production of this series of documentaries showcasing 13 of these fascinating communities was an inspired project for the city's sesquicentennial year," Mr. Murta noted.

He agreed with series producer Paul de Silva that the programs serve as "a living illustration of the multicultural dimension of Toronto life" and are, accordingly, a unique and lasting gift to the people of the city.

Mr. Murta said that, as well as providing absorbing television for Torontonians, the programs would also be effective as an educational tool for schools, community organizations and special interest groups.


BYTOWN TROPHIES

Jim Backs　838 Somerset St W.
Ottawa, Ont.　613-230-5833

專　營

一銀鼎、銀杯、社團棋章
一中文銅版雕刻
一歡迎預約刻劃
工作快捷妥當
大量折扣優待

Stonewood Construction

承接

一商業·住宅一切裝修加建
一厨房　門窗全部設計
一酒樓外部水泥工程
具有十五年經驗，代客免費估價
所有外部工程由本年十月卅一日起至明年二月廿八日止，一律九折優待。

6340 Mattice, Orleans, Ont. 830-1701

# Echoes of Yesterdays (12th in the series)

by Hsu Jung-pei (translated by Mai Po)

Cousin Vee stood beside her. She was wearing a green gown with matching green shoes. There was only a pearl brooch on her chest, and a pearl ring on her finger. Standing beside my gaudy and bejewelled aunty-in-law, cousin Vee appeared to be a picture of innocent beauty.

I was preoccupied in judging my new sister-in-law, and all the conglomeration of colour in the dresses worn by everybody. It was on the second day that I settled down to my usual perceptiveness. My mother organized the guests into various groups. Some played mahjong. Some played cards. Even we children were allowed to play the "Be an official and get-rich quick" dice game, with winning and loss kept within the limits of a few dimes.

I was very well off in those two days, as all the elders gave me lucky money. Even the "forbidden city" was opened to the guests!

There were two tables full of guests. I was crowded to the edge of a table with the cousins of my age. Cousin Vee was one of us. I dropped a silver dollar piece under the table carelessly. Since all were boisterously engaged in the dice game, I had no heart to ask them to stop so as to let me search under the table.

I left the table and got myself a torch light. I then squeezed myself under the table to look for my dollar. I found my money, but also discovered two hands — a big hairy hand holding a tiny, tender white hand that wore a pearl ring!

When I finally managed to get out of the table, I had lost interest in the dice game. I had discovered the secret under the table! I lifted my head to look at cousin Vee. Her usually pale face was now covered with a pink radiance. Her dark pupils sparkled with animation. The hand that was not held by somebody was holding the dice for a throw. Cousin Kok-ping stood at her left hand side!

Because I knew that little secret, I considered my observation power much sharper than others. The days that followed saw cousin Kok-ping continuously following cousin Vee with his eyes. With a sense of self-imposed wisdom, and a display of enigmatic omnipotence, I said, "Among all our wedding guests, cousin Vee is the most attractive." "Oh yes, she is like..." cousin Kok-ping used an English word. I did not understand what he meant. I guessed that he was comparing her with a foreign beauty, or might be with a famous foreign painting. I pretended that I fully understood what he meant by nodding my head slightly in assent. I just couldn't lose face by showing my ignorance!

Cousin Vee was wearing a light grey gown with slightly lighter grey stripes. She was fond of soft plain colour. "What would you say?" Cousin Kok-ping reversed the question. "What does she look like?" The question was so unexpected, I was almost stunned. I replied with a stereotype answer. "She is like a fairy."

Then I saw cousin Kok-ping looking over cousin Vee's drawing and writing in the study. I just couldn't help putting in my two cents' worth, "Everybody says cousin Vee is an artistic genius."

"Cousin Vee herself is a fine piece of art", Cousin Kok-ping replied. He looked at her with fervent intensity. Cousin Kok-ping had thick eye brows, and a strong square jaw. He was the picture of a determined character. Yet during those two days, his eyes were more tender than those of my bridegroom brother!

Cousin Vee blushed, "These are the worthless work of a pair of idle hands. They can hardly be considered work of art."

"Why don't you go to study to seek deeper satisfaction? The way you hide at home is a waste of your natural talent."

"I am only a child," cousin Vee said looking out the window. "Daddy has been sick. My mother used to say that I should stay around to give happiness to my father." She turned and smiled.

"You can't even get into the inner sanctuary of your father. How could you give him happiness? Cousin Kok-ping laughed. "I am afraid only that women — the hostess of the 'forbidden city' — can give happiness to our uncle." He had heard about the 'forbidden city'.

At that moment, my mother sent a servant to fetch me. I did not know the rest of the conversation. But the image of a blushing cousin Vee and a emotionally-charged cousin Kok-ping was deeply etched in my mind.

My second aunt intended to leave right after the wedding. But my aunty-in-law exerted all her persuasiveness, and succeeded in convincing her to stay a few days more. Of course, cousin Kok-ping did some persuading at the side too! As a result, she postponed her date of departure several times and stayed for ten days. During those ten days, poor mother went in and out of the kitchen to supervise the preparation of a variety of dishes personally.

During those ten days, even uncle left his 'forbidden city' to eat with us. My father returned home often so as to chat with his own sister who had married to such a far away place. Our usually melancholy cousin Vee appeared with a face sparkled with joy. In short, the whole family was very happy.

Even cousin Kim, who usually watched rather than ate at dinner time and usually resembled someone who had given up hope of this sordid earth, suddenly finished eating one full bowl of rice!

Finally they decided to leave. Granny held the hands of my second aunt, knowing it would be a long time before she would see her daughter again. Aunty-in-law fluttered around like a mother hen. The only pair that this parting would mean the most seemed to be quite indifferent. Cousin Vee was saying good-bye to cousin Kim. Cousin Kok-ping was talking animatedly with my brother. I suddenly remembered my brother and cousin Kok-ping were schoolmates. During those ten days, I didn't see them talking as animatedly as that last day. Everybody hoped they would visit us again. My second aunt was the sister of my father. Because they lived so far away and transportation in those days was not very convenient, they seldom came to visit us. "I hope our nephew and niece will come to visit more often in the future", my aunty-in-law declared as if she were the spokeswoman of the family.

The sedan chairs had arrived. Everybody crowded around my second aunty's chair to guide her into it. Cousin Kim went slowly to her chair. We said good-bye in a chorus. It was during that moment of confusion that I spied cousin Kok-ping walked to the side of cousin Vee and whispered, "Remember what I said. The world outside is very big."

Ministry of Citizenship and Culture　Ministère des Affaires civiques et culturelles

Dear Friends:

It gives me great pleasure to extend warmest season's greetings and best wishes for a happy and peaceful New Year to your staff and readers.

The activities of this past year, Ontario's Bicentennial, have served to highlight the many qualities that enrich our Province. Our Bicentennial has given us wonderful opportunities to celebrate our heritage and learn more about the traditions of others.

As Ontarians, we have much to be proud of and I know that in the year ahead we will continue the spirit of understanding, sharing and goodwill that is the hallmark of our Province.

It is this tradition which we can build upon in 1985 to maintain Ontario as an example for other people and nations around the world.

Again, my very best wishes of the season.

Yours sincerely,

Susan Fish
Minister

## Invitation to apply for 1984-85 Chinese Community Association of Ottawa Scholarships

Deadline for application: December 31, 1984

1) **LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP**
**Number of Scholarships:** two per annum.
**Value of Scholarships:** $1,000 one-time award each.
**Criteria for Application:**
1) Canadian citizen or landed immigrant of Chinese parentage.
2) Minimum of one-year residency in the National Capital region.
3) Currently enrolled in any recognized Canadian university to study law or political science leading to a Bachelor, Master, or Ph.D. degree.
4) Academic excellence.

2) **MRS. ANNA YOUNG MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP**
**Number of Scholarships:** one per annum.
**Value of Scholarship:** $500.00 one-time award.
**Criteria for Application:**
1) Canadian citizen or landed immigrant of Chinese parentage.
2) Women age 20 or under at time of application.
3) Minimum of two years' residency in the National Capital region.
4) Currently enrolled in first-year study of any discipline in a recognized Canadian university.
5) Academic excellence.

Applicants must provide official academic records, evidence of university admission, and two letters of reference. The decision of the Scholarship Committee is final. Enquiry may be directed to Andrew Lam (225-3060). Application should be forwarded to:

Scholarship Committee
Chinese Community Association of Ottawa
80 Florence Street
Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 5N2

# Former Ambassador remembers Old and New

by Lynne Quon

For Arthur Menzies, becoming Canada's ambassador to China in 1976 was a chance to compare old and new as he re-visited the land of his boyhood. Mr. Menzies shared his memories of China, both from his childhood and from his time as ambassador, in a talk illustrated by slides and sponsored by the Canada-China Friendship Society at the Dalhousie Community Centre on November 29.

In 1910, Arthur Menzies' parents, Canadian United Church missionaries, arrived in China. They were posted to Anyang, a commercial and administrative centre 250 miles south of Peking. Anyang was located near the railroad running south to Wuhan and Canton. It was here that Arthur Menzies grew up.

"At that time, Anyang had a great wall around it," he said. "The population inside the wall was 60,000 people. There were rural villages gathered about the walls."

He said that the peasants in the villages were poor and led hard lives.

"Many of the children had distended stomachs," he said. "A quarter of the population was pockmarked by disease, which was common. My elder brother died of an epidemic of scarlet fever, which at that time could not be controlled."

Mr. Menzies described how the guards would fire off blunderbusses at night to frighten off bandits, who might otherwise try to raid the villages.

"At the gates of the city, I would often see bandits pilloried there, and several heads of people who had been beheaded."

He also had more pleasant memories.

"When I was a boy, my father took me, plodding behind a mule cart along a muddy country road, to visit the home of Confucius (K'ung Fu-tzu)."

He also remembered a trip to Tai-shan, a mountain of religious significance rising 5,000 feet in the flat plain of Shantung province.

In the 1920s, Mr. Menzies said, conditions became chaotic as war lords mobilized large numbers of poorly paid soldiers. As they moved about the country, these soldiers would commandeer the trains. As a boy, Arthur Menzies' excitement at watching the trains at the station would be heighted, because it was uncertain when the trains would arrive.

As the battles became more severe, all foreigners were evacuated to Peking. In 1935, the 12-year-old Arthur Menzies left China for Canada with his parents.

Over 40 years later, he returned to China as Canadian ambassador. He revisited Anyang, which had become a city of a half million people, some of whom worked in one of 100 factories. These factories produced such items as knitted shirts, which are exported to Canada. Only a corner of the old city wall still stood.

Mr. Menzies also went to visit the home of Confucius again. During the Cultural Revolution, it had been damaged as it had been considered to be a symbol of the old order.

"It has been repaired by the government," said Mr. Menzies. "The family home has been opened as a hotel. Nearby is a temple, buildings, gardens and a 500-acre cemetery in which 76 generations of the K'ung family are buried."

Mr. Menzies also climbed Tai-shan again.

"The mountain is less beautiful than it was. Chinese hydro engineers are as unimaginative as Canadian ones. There is now an ugly pole in the middle of every good view. There is a roadway up to the top of the mountain. The route is 10 km long. To climb the 7,000 stone steps to the summit takes five hours."

Another difference was evident in the two times that Mr. Menzies climbed the mountain.

"My leg muscles were much better the first time," he said.

# Why Dahn Gowln (3rd in the series)

**(A method to direct External Life Forces to invigorate Vital Internal Organs and to Regenerate Weakened areas)**

Linkuo, a twenty-six block compound of apartments operated by the privately owned Chang-gung Memorial Hospital to house technicians, student nurses, doctors, and foreign medical specialists, was my residence for my four-months stay in Taiwan. It is a self-contained private compound. It is about 20 km from Taipei, where the Diagnostic and Financial and Management Centre of the Hospital is situated. A complete 500-bed Hospital is in Linkuo. A private bus route with daily regular scheduled services operated between the Staff Compound, the Linkuo Hospital and the Taipei Diagnostic Centre. A new hospital block, the same size as the present one was about finished when I was there.

The Staff Compound was about 2000 ft. higher than Taipei. There was no other private residential development with wide open spaces around. Comparatively the air was less polluted than in Taipei. But due to the high range of mountain running north to south continuously in the middle of Taiwan, there is no east-west air current. As the industries grow, the air pollution becomes more of a problem.

So, under the natural setting I roughly described above, my Canadian social lifestyle suffered a temporary halt. I stepped into a leisurely country gentleman atmosphere, not by choice but by natural restrictions. As I had led the life of an engineer, I have developed the ease of adaptation with the deftness of a magician. It was then and there that dawned in my mind — it was the perfect setting for me to start my 'Why Dahn Gowln' routines every morning to really find out the truth of the system.

Being an avid reader of Chinese 'Kung-fu' novels and a fan of 'Kung-fu' movies, I have some basic understanding of the terms used in describing various movements and principles. I also realize that the Chinese martial art involves patience, time, and the exact sequence and knowledge of each phase of training. The importance of a perfect mastery is to direct the 'breath' force to wherever the trainee wishes to aim his strike forces. A mistake in this control of 'breath' force, can result in serious internal injuries to the trainee.

I began to study the booklet of instructions that was presented to me by the Grand-master Cheng. After the first reading, although there were pictures of the Grand-master at the beginning of each lesson showing the stance, the description of the various movements, breathing, and the mental preparations, were not quite clear to me. I read it slowly four or five times before I decided to begin to start my first morning practice.

Mr. Hsu told his class, which I attended in Ottawa before I left for Taiwan, that his heart was so bad that ordinary walking for a short distance would make him short of breath. On top of that he was diabetic. After the direct supervision of the Grand-master for over a year, he can now walk miles without feeling short of breath and his diabetes cleared up. He said 'Why Dahn Gowln' could cure most organic illness, if it is practised carefully and consistently.

Before I started to test the system, the lower joints of my thumbs of both of my hands were progressively developing enlargement in sizes and losing strength. They became so bad that I could not lift a full cup of tea! I realized that I was suffering from progressive arthritis of the joints of my hands. So I decided that if the joints of my thumbs got better, it would be proof enough for me that 'Why Dahn Gowln' works.

When I thought that I understood the instructions, I woke up at five one morning. Instead of lazying in bed till 6:30 as usual, I got up. I put on my jogging suit that I bought for the purpose the day before. The whole house was still in deep slumber. I tip-toed to get out onto the verandah. It was high summer in Taiwan. The sun was already lighting the eastern horizon, and the air was cool. The grass and trees were shimmering in the rising sunlight.

The preparation Stance is the most important. Once you learn to prepare your whole body, you are ready to begin your twelve exercises. A good analogy is that if you want your car to run smoothly, especially in winter, you should start your car and let it run for 5 minutes or so, just idling. I reasoned that is what the preparation stance is supposed to do: prepare our body to do the various exercises.

I am not going to teach 'Why Dahn Gowln' by painting a word picture of each stance and exercise. You must join a 'Why Dahn Gowln' class, and work with your instructor, who can demonstrate with his or her movements. The Ottawa Chinese Canadian Community Association has been operating such a class during the Summer till early Winter when snow is beginning to fall. It was decided to be so by general consent of the first class that started two years ago. So anyone interested to join the class next Spring, watch for the announcement that would appear in this Magazine for the opening date.

In my final instalment of this Series next month or the January issue, I shall try to present my own experience of the first One Hundred Days. I shall share with you my own personal view why this system of 'Why Dahn Gowln' works. Some other persons may have their own understanding of why this system works. I am eager that they would write to me to share their discovery. Only through a common sharing of knowledge in connection with a system of health creating method that would be beneficial to all mankind, would that system be worthy of being handed down to generations and generations to come.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# Vitalizing Chinese Herbal Medicine

by Cao Zhanqiu

Chinese traditional medicine, many centuries old, still plays an important role today and has a high reputation abroad. Though its pharmacology has developed rapidly over the 35 years of the People's Republic, there are still serious shortages.

Nevertheless, today the output of medicinal plants has doubled. Over a hundred kinds of new ingredients have been successfully introduced from elsewhere or produced through experiment. More than 50 wild plants or animals used for medicinal purposes are now raised domestically. Production of some 20 once-imported herbal medicines has begun within the country.

**Trouble in Medicine Capital**

In 1981 the regular Anguo Chinese Medicinal Herb Exchange Fair held in Hebei province's Anguo county — known as China's "medicine capital," — attracted 3,300 representatives of Chinese pharmaceutical companies. This showed that there was an unprecedented boom in the demand for Chinese traditional medicines — but also an imbalance of supply — and aroused government and public concern.

There was also another problem: prepared herbal medicines had declined in quality. Some old pharmacologists had retired and not enough attention was being given to training up a new corps. New people were working without adequate preparation.

Three years later, in 1983, the Anguo Fair reflected a different story. The Chinese pharmacological industry had greatly improved. Anguo county had made a definite breakthrough. It had planted 2,500 hectares of medicinal herbs in 1983 — 1,000 hectares more than three years ago — and they were producing 7,000 tons of herbs. Such cropland is being expanded to 3,300 hectares this year. Per-peasant income from herbs alone was 35 yuan three years ago, considered then a big sum. Today people from Anguo say: "One or two hundred yuan is usual now. There are quite a few 10,000-yuan households."

**Herbs Mean Money**

One third of the village of Chang-zhuang's cultivated land is planted with one species of herb, which has brought the peasants two thirds of their income. Last year the per-capita income from herbs was 620 yuan. Villages specializing in growing medicinal plants have increased greatly. Over 200 kinds of herbs are grown, some in large areas, some in nurseries. The herb growers arranged their production according to plans made jointly by the county government and pharmaceutical company, and based on market demand.

Today Anguo county has three processing plants. But commune brigades also have 50 processing centers and there are 570 individual processing households. These prepare 1,780 tons yearly and account for an income of 350,000 yuan. Proud of their domestic and foreign sales, the people of Anguo keep improving the quality of their work. Of the 392 households in the village of Xiguang, 230 grow herbs and process Chinese yams in the slack season. The per capita income of many households has reached 1,000 yuan, an increase of a dozen times or more over several years ago.

With traditional skills, medicinal herb planting and processing in Anguo has become an important way for the peasants to become well off and contribute to the people of the country.

The Anguo Medicinal Herb Exchange Fair reflects the improvements being made in the Chinese pharmaceutical industry. In order to open up new sources of herbs, companies have established growing bases and signed agreements on production and marketing in major herb-cultivating areas such as Qinghai, Shanxi, Hubei, Liaoning, Jilin, and Yunnan provinces and Xinjiang. This, for example, has guaranteed the availability of many drugs to Tongrentang, Beijing's main traditional pharmacy, which supplies some 70 medicines to the rest of the country. To meet the problem of the lack of skilled Chinese medicine staffs, Beijing has established four Chinese pharmacological schools and two advanced courses.

**Measures for Improvement**

The situation of Chinese pharmaceuticals in Shanghai has also improved. The number of medicines in short supply has dropped from 124 to 78. Previously 10.3 per cent of prescriptions could not be filled for lack of an ingredient; now this number has dropped to 3 per cent. Two quality checks are made every year in the city. Standardization of technology has been proposed.

One of China's principal medicinal plant growing areas is Yunnan province. It raises 2,000 varieties, half of China's total. Sichuan province grows 800 varieties. Inner Mongolia and Tibet have their own traditional medicine, and raise herbs. The main pharmaceutical industries are in Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, and three provinces of the northeast.

**Fewer Shortages**

The problem of shortages has not been solved, but the number of drugs not in good supply a year ago — 140, has now decreased to 104. Why the shortages? Hunting of some rare animals from which medicines are made is prohibited by law. Breeding them in captivity takes a long time. Some woody medicinal plants take 20 to 30 years to mature. The great demand has caused excessive gathering, greatly damaging the ecology and sources of wild medicinal plants. Time is needed to recover from this.

The area given to domesticated medicinal plants has expanded, but new problems have appeared. Some herbs have been overstocked and others left in short supply because of management's inability to take into account market demands in time, or poor transportation facilities and lack of rational planning. Though the responsibility system has been put into effect in the rural areas, neither production nor the purchase of Chinese medicinal plants has met the new demands.

One of the measures being taken to correct this is to plan production on the basis of the demand in 100 representative counties. Professional personnel are being increased. The department of forestry and animal husbandry is helping by opening new wild animal preserves. Scientific units are studying ways of speeding the growth of those bred in captivity, and cutting production costs.

Pharmaceutical companies are solving the problem of poor quality of some prepared medicines gradually and steadily.

The situation has taken a turn for the better. The Chinese traditional medicine industry foresees a boom. Anguo, the "medicine capital," has taken a big step forward in three years and the country is following its example.

## Trade Surplus at $7 Billion

Taiwan's foreign trade totalled US $43.90 billion in the first 10 months of this year, leaving a trade surplus of US $7.2 million, a 19.6 per cent jump over the same period last year.

Trade officials predicted that the overall foreign trade volume for 1984 may hit a record US $50 billion.

During the same 10-month period, Taiwan's bilateral trade with its top trading partner, the United States, came to US $16.8 billion, leaving a US $8.44 billion trade surplus in favor of Taiwan according to the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. The Directorate also reported that the US $8.44 billion figure is up US $5.47 billion from a year ago. Imports from the United States were US $4.18 billion. Trade officials also forecast that total Taiwan-U.S. transactions for 1984 will result in a surplus in favor of Taiwan of US $10 million.

At the same time, Taiwan's imports from Japan came to US $5.34 billion, leaving a trade deficit of US $2.66 billion, a rise of US $2.39 billion over the first 10 months of 1983.

## Foreign Investments Near $400 Million

Foreign concerns and overseas Chinese investment projects in Taiwan amounted to US $395 million during the first 10 months of the year, an increase of 9.22 per cent over the same period last year, said a spokesman of the Economics Ministry.

Investments by foreigners accounted for US $365.234 million, while overseas Chinese invested US $30 million.

The majority of investments came from the United States and Japan. Investments from Hong Kong constituted the majority of overseas Chinese ventures.

## Fashion Industry Looks to Taiwan

Taiwan manufacturers have become one of the largest producers of ready-to-wear garments for prestigious names in the fashion industry and are running a close second to Hong Kong in the race, according to the Taiwan Textile Federation.

Twenty-five world-renowned designers and brand-name garment suppliers have authorized local manufacturers to make garments for them, including Ralph Lauren, Pierre Cardin, Givenchy, Yves Saint Laurent, Macy's and London Fog, among others.

The garment industry has become one of the major foreign exchange earners in recent years.

## Record Growth in Taiwan Computer Exports

Exports of information industry products and related parts reached US $574.300 million in the first eight months, the Institute of Information Industry reported.

In the first seven months, exports of computer products and parts were equal to those for the entire year of 1983, up 127 per cent.

Exports of monitors topped the list, recording sales of US $288 million, followed by terminals, US $122 million. Disk drives were the fastest growth item, up 944 per cent, and micro computers at 573 per cent.

## Taiwan Investment Regulations to be Eased

Because of the stimulation to local industries, foreign investment regulations will be relaxed, said C.K. Wang, executive secretary of the Investment Commission.

Measures adopted by the commission to attract more foreign investment to Taiwan include:

Foreign investors may now remit 100 per cent of their investment capital in local stocks after a two-year period instead of the previous 15 per cent; investment items will be expanded to include service industries, and export ratios for foreign-invested industries will be relaxed.

## Chinese in Montreal

**Adapted from a paper by Dr. Ban Seng Hoe**

The Chinese came to Montreal before the 1880s and settled around the harbour and the railway station. The location gradually developed into the present Chinatown, an area between Jeanne Manne to the west and St. Laurent to the east, and between Dorchester to the north and St. Vitre to the south.

According to newspaper accounts, the earlier "Chinese colony" was said to have only 30 inhabitants (*Montreal Star*, July 1, 1888). The numbers in the city increased to 500 in 1894 (*Montreal Gazette*, October 29, 1894, and December 21, 1894); 700 in 1902 (*Montreal Gazette*, February 24, 1902) and 800 in 1904 (*Montreal Gazette*, February 12, 1904).

Many Chinese came after the completion of Canadian Pacific railway construction in British Columbia. Montreal also served as a crucial transit point for the Chinese who wanted to go to the West Indies, Mexico and the Eastern United States. The *Montreal Gazette* reported that there were 125 Chinese travellers who passed through Montreal on July 4, 1900, and 250 on May 21, 1902.

The Canadian Census records the numbers of Chinese in Montreal to be 1,608 in 1921; 1,705 in 1931; 1,884 in 1941; 1,272 in 1951; 3,998 in 1961; and 10,655 in 1971. However, according to an estimate by the Chinese themselves, the number of Chinese in Montreal in 1976-77 was said to be around 25,000 with more than 3,000 families.

The earlier Chinese settlement was a close-knit community, the members of which were predominantly male, as immigration laws restricted the entry of their wives and children. Living together necessitated a social structure that could regulate their communal life and internal problems. Associations were formed, based on the traditional criteria of kinship, clanship, shared dialect and common geographical origins. These associations usually provided mutual protection, common benefits and social security. Some of the earlier clan associations are the Huang, Lee, Yee, and Tan. Today, there are more than ten clan associations in the city.

Protestant missionaries began work among the Chinese before 1895. A Montreal Chinese Mission (*Montreal Gazette*, January 24, 1896) and a Chinese Christian Endeavour Society were founded in order to facilitate work among the "natives of the Flowery Kingdom" (*Montreal Star*, October 23, 1900). A Chinese Young Men's Christian Institute was started in 1910 to provide educational and recreational needs to the younger Chinese.

Catholics worked among the Chinese before 1904 (*Montreal Gazette*, November 25, 1904), and a Chinese Catholic Mission was officially established in 1922. With the help of the sisters attached to this mission, the Chinese community started its own hospital which has developed into a modern facility in recent years.

Life among the earlier Chinese was said to be difficult and strenuous. Most of them worked long hours in the hand laundries, and some in the chop suey houses. The *Montreal Star* reported that there were twelve hand laundries in 1888 (August 19, 1888), but the number increased to seventy in 1894 (*Montreal Gazette*, June 13, 1894). There were "lots of unlicensed Chinese laundries" in 1901 (*Montreal Gazette*, January 11, 1901). According to Jack Wong (interview, 1976), there were about 60 laundries from 1910-20, and about 800 in 1920. Over 80% of the Chinese were said to rely on this "starch and iron business" (*Montreal Gazette*, April 24, 1900) for a living.

The Chinese Benevolent Association was established in 1918. Its aims were to provide mutual protection and common welfare to all the city's Chinese, irrespective of surnames or political and religious affiliations. It claimed to be an umbrella organization, representing all the persons of Chinese origin.

The earliest Chinese political party formed in Montreal was the Reformist party; its aims were to preserve the Manchu monarchy and to reform the political, economic and social systems of the home country. It was organized before 1896 (*Montreal Gazette*, August 29, 1896), and, at one time, collected donations of $20,000 in Canada (*Montreal Gazette*, March 6, 1902). The party was opposed by the Chih Kung Tang (later known as Chinese Freemasons), formed in 1903. The objectives of the Chih Kung Tang were to oppose the Manchu and to restore the Ming. These differences in political objectives led to internal community conflict around the turn of the century. The Reformist party became powerless when the Manchu was overthrown in 1911.

With changes in the immigration laws in the 1950s and 1960s, the structure of the community was also being affected. Members of families, long separated, became united, and more educated and professional Chinese entered Canada. Many organizations based on western models such as the Montreal Chinese Cultural Society, Chinese Medical Society, and Chinese Arts Association were formed to cater to diverse cultural needs. More churches such as the Chinese Baptist Church, Gospel Church, Alliance Church, and Pentecostal Church were also started to keep peace with the increase in population.

The Chinese associations provide the Chinese with a network of social relations in which to operate their cultural life together. The Chinese in Montreal today are scattered all over the city, and engage in almost all kinds of occupations. Their life-styles are no longer the traditional stereotypes of laundrymen and restaurant workers. With accessibility of socio-economic opportunites in the wider society, the Chinese are participating in all forms of sociocultural life.

## CCA of Ottawa raises head tax issue with Murta

Ottawa, November 26, 1984 — Mr. Jason Yee, the President of the Chinese Community Association of Ottawa, on behalf of the Ottawa Chinese community today raises the "head tax" issue formally with the Minister of States Multiculturalism, Mr. Jack Murta. In a letter to the Minister of Multiculturalism, Mr. Yee requested the Government of Canada to offer a formal apology to the Chinese Canadians.

It is learned by this paper that similar letters have been sent recently by Chinese Canadian communities across Canada to Mr. Murta. For the first time, an organized effort has been made for long-established Chinese community groups such as the Chinese Benevolent Association of Canada to make their views known to the Canadian Government.

According to Mr. Yee, the Canadian Government levied "head tax" on Chinese discriminately from 1885 to 1923. The Chinese was the only group that was subjected to the levy of "head tax" for entering Canada. Such an action is clearly in conflict with the Canadian Charter of Rights.

In addition to the formal apology, the letter also asked for a collective compensation. Although some Chinese Canadians wish to be compensated individually.


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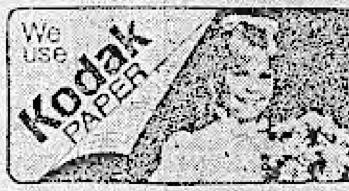


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# Echoes o


喜慶宴會
晚飯宵夜

（圖：來渥太華拍片的狄龍）

# 唐人街

## 渥太華星光熠熠 狄龍等來加拍片

（本報訊）最近華埠星光熠熠，香港影視界明星張瑛、狄龍、谷峯及吳婉靜來加，在渥太華、多倫多、滿地可等地拍片。他們均為「寬家路窄」的主要演員。該片近月在加拍攝外景，由嘉禾製作公司策劃籌備，訂於明年三月推出。

據該片導演之一鍾啟強透露：「寬家路窄」為一齣溫情式寫實喜劇，描述移民家庭在加拿大的生活，「寬家」一指張瑛和谷峯，他們住[illegible]數十年後異地（加拿大）主達，巧合地成為鄰居，亦是該區內唯一的兩個中國人家庭。狄龍及吳婉靜分別飾演張瑛及谷峯之兒女，他們的戀情而因為上一代也營而一波三折；雖然以客串身份演出，但對劇情發展起相當大的影響作用。眾所週知，張瑛、狄龍及谷峯均為影視界首次演員，其知名度可謂不分軒輊，吳婉靜則屬後起之秀，這位姐兒表示：她是模特兒出身，「寬家路窄」一片為她初次參與影壇之作，而望演出能被觀衆受落。

目前狄龍及谷峯均屬邵氏，今次獲外借而參加「寬家路窄」的演出，說話有條不紊，予人穩重印象，後來則有外省人的豪邁作風，不拘小節，狄龍坦言自己較喜歡動作片的角色，但身為演員，屬該作多方面的嘗試及迎合當影市場需求。谷峯表示手上片約不少，短期內將赴台灣演出另一齣電影。

## 海外華人生活

### 認識中國協會電影介紹

（本報訊）認識中國協會定一九八五年一月十一日晚七時半，假一六五 WALLER ST.，渥太華大學 LOUNGE 〇號 SIMARD HALL 放映紀錄片「第三中國」，內容介紹海外的華人生活，包括東南亞及加拿大的華人形態均出現於銀幕。片長二十分鐘。

主持放映該片的加拿大國家人文博物館何萬成博士歡迎各界人士屆時前往觀看，並由何嶠士舉行專題講座，討論海外華人政治及生活。

## 中華乒乓球會 計劃隊際聯賽

（本報訊）中華乒乓球會正計劃隊際聯賽，歡迎乒乓球愛好者參加比賽。規定每隊兩人，以各人實力作平均搭配，優勝者發給獎座。最高得分隊伍可保持一年。歡迎讀者報名踴躍參加，請向蕭家和（[illegible]）、溫志輝（[illegible]）連絡。

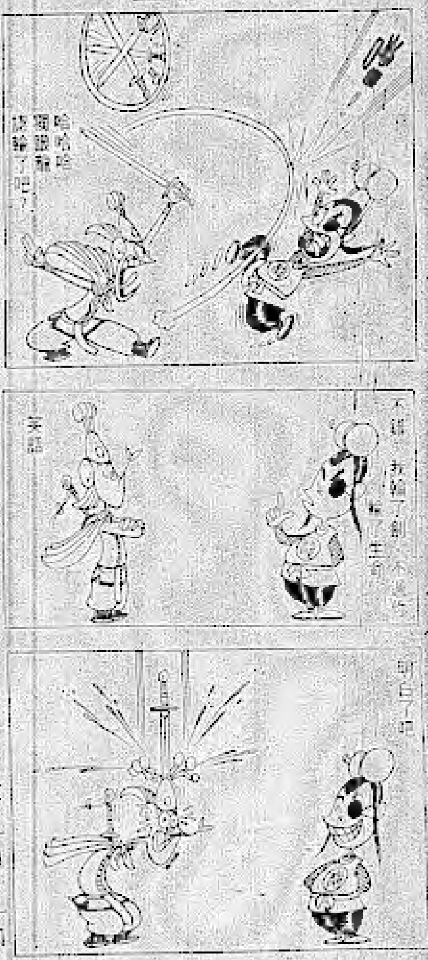
## 梁張喜聯婚 擺筵同慶賀

（本報訊）殷商梁若城先生之公子梁錫燊君，與張艷嫦小姐，於十月九日在美國結婚，當於同日在該埠大擺喜筵款宴親友，該對新人前往百慕達渡蜜月後，十一月返抵本埠，於同月十一日在揚子江酒家再大擺喜筵，歡宴本埠之親友。是晚開廿餘席，宴會主持由余榮光先生擔任，場面熱鬧高興。主家余先生一向熱心公益，嘉慶捐助下列七個社團：中華會館、中國國民黨加京分部、中文學校、華人協進會、加華僑報、加京華報、華僑服務處，各社團五十元。

## 加京余風采堂 遷入自置會所

（本報訊）本埠余風采堂自成立以來，會務發達，成績可觀。在該會主席余榮哀先生領導下，各理事出錢出力，最近購得新會所一座，位於[illegible] BRIDGE ST.（近森馬錫街第二閘），於去年十一月底交易妥當，並已於去年十二月遷入辦公。該會新電話為二三五－一三九一。

## 蓋棺論定




## 中華會館 圖書館 啟事

本會圖書館開辦以來，一方面由于借書手續欠妥，另一方面借書人缺少責任感，以致竟有逾期一、二年仍未見還書者，茲為整理圖書及備閱手續起見，務請凡在本館借出圖書者，一律在八四年底以前還書，或前來辦理續借手續為荷，謝謝各位合作。

中華會館圖書館啓

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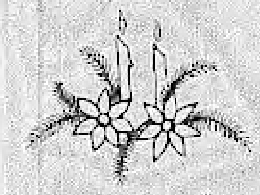
713 Somerset Street West, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 6C8. Tel.: (613) 238-3134

聖誕快樂 新年進步



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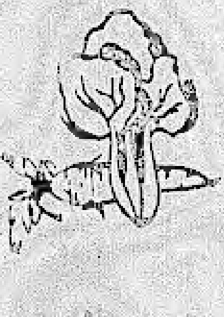

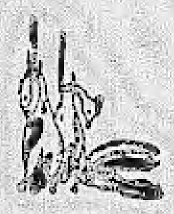

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